

BRISTOL NEWS

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The Virginia portion of the Town.

BY
J. C. FOWLER.
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1877.

ABOUT THE WYTHEVILLE NOMINEE.

The Richmond STATE quotes from the VA. PEOPLE and Marion HERALD words from which it deduces the conclusion that Colonel Richmond is "riding both sides of the sapling." Now, whenever we can be convinced of this, we shall cease our advocacy of his election. As yet we have seen nothing to warrant the conclusion. On the contrary, he has in no case that we are aware of done anything to warrant the belief that he is anything but a Readjuster and Greenbacker. True he opposes some of Brick Promeroy's wild notions, which favor an over issue of money. But where is the intelligent and well-informed man who does not? He favors an increase of greenback currency sufficient for the wants of the people and the necessities of business. We agree with him.

As to Readjustment he favors the Barbour Bill, and this is the test of a Readjuster. It is true that when suddenly called to respond at Wytheville to an unexpected nomination he was asked in the midst of his speech if he would have voted for this measure, and very many men called to him not to answer. But those circumstances were sudden and unexpected, and he waived an issue with those men who so called to him by stating promptly that when on the stump he would answer that and all other proper questions.

In the month of June he told the Editor of this paper that he was a Readjuster and had always been one; that he was surprised to hear any one question his position in that regard.

A few days ago Prof. John L. Buchanan, late of Emory & Henry College, told the Editor of this paper that more than four months ago he had written Col. Richmond asking his support for the nomination which he (B) was then seeking, and that Col. Richmond replied to him that he was a Readjuster. These statements were made before he had any idea of running for Congress.

We see no use in pressing Col. Richmond further. To require him to answer on every phase of individual opinion in detail in reference to this measure is merely to narrow his following and is apt to have this for its object.

Now, what shall be done?—Those who oppose Richmond generally declare they will not support McMullin, whose position on the public debt is ridiculous and utterly untenable, and that as to Newberry he is clearly out of the question. Those who oppose Richmond seem utterly disagreed in anything else. Some are for McMullin, a few for Newberry, and a large number declare they are for neither and will not vote at all.

If these gentlemen look to a new nomination, we can see no prospect of success. Certain is it Richmond will come out of Scott, Lee and Wise 1,500 ahead. A new nomination of an extremist could not carry the Funders, and to nominate a Barbour Bill man a man who says the Funding Bill ought to be destroyed and the debt put where it was, can do no good, for this is Richmond's position and nothing would be gained. With a new Readjuster in the field Scott, Lee and Wise could not be shaken from Richmond and between Richmond and the other limping candidates he would certainly fall. McMullin defeated Fulkerson's nomination. He boasted he would either defeat Fulkerson or cripple him for life and he sowed the seeds of dissension against the Convention and prevented such an attendance as would have adopted the platform on a count of noses. What is to be made by going for McMullin.

As to Newberry he may have Re-

adjustment as much as he pleases, for he voted for the first Funding Bill, and in 1875-6, while he was in the Senate, he refused to meet with the Readjusters and held himself aloof from them. To vote for him would not do.

We see no way out of all the difficulty but to support the nominee on principle. Those who think we have not done well enough can come to time and help us all better in 1880.

We are in close communication with the people of Scott, Lee and Wise and we tell our friends Richmond will get nearly the whole vote in Wise, over 75 per cent of it in Lee and he will carry Scott by 400 to 500 and a count at the polls will show it.

Appointments made by the Jonesboro Convention.

The Convention at Jonesboro, after the nomination of R. L. Taylor, made the following appointments for party purposes in the District: W. D. Haynes, Esq., of Sullivan, was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of the 1st Congressional District, and the following County Chairmen in the several counties, to-wit:

Carter, Dr. J. M. Cameron; Claiborne, J. N. Treese; Cooke, D. B. Boyd; Grainger, Jno. K. Shields; Greene, Wm. R. Brown; Hamblin, J. M. Bewley; Hancock, Henry Coleman; Hawkins, Henry G. Smith; Johnson, Jno. Wagner; Sullivan, Wm. D. McCroskey; Unicoi, J. E. Parsinger; Washington, C. J. Lyle.

BALD MOUNTAIN ECLIPSED.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

A Solid Limestone Ledge Bursts Spontaneously.

Mr. James A. Miller, who resides in Rich Valley in this county, half way between Abingdon and Saltville, informs us that on Friday the 23d of August, at 7 a. m., a ledge of limestone, some fifteen paces in front of his dwelling and about ten feet square of which is exposed to view, commenced cracking and making a harsh noise as it gradually bursting. These sounds continued for about an hour, during which there were clouds of dust rising from the surrounding earth, the ledge of stone exploded with a heavy thud, like that of a huge powder blast. The rock was shivered to an extent not yet known. Large fissures were opened, and, although he has removed over three wagon loads of the fractured stone, he is not able yet to define the extent of the explosion. The rock was surrounded and covered with earth, excepting the ten feet square surface alluded to, and this portion came no higher than the surface of the ground. To this is due the fact that none of the fractured stone was thrown out by the explosion.

Mr. Miller has no idea of the cause of this explosion. The weather was clear and the morning cool and pleasant. The rock was apparently seamless and perfectly solid.

About the First Tenn. Dist.

The HERALD and TRIBUNE calls Bob Taylor a "gut scraper" because he is an accomplished violinist. Helms of the Morristown GAZETTE says won't it be a humiliation to have your pettibone, car-pet-bagger, all the way from the shore of Lake Michigan licked by a "gut scraper" from Carter? And now they say Pettibone is a relation of Old John Brown. The Knoxville CHRONICLE doubts the story, but fearing it may be true, hedges by declaring "no higher degree of courage was ever displayed by man" than was by John Brown.

The CHRONICLE says of Pettibone, "the only question is, is he 'the man for the place.'"

We think not.

Bob Taylor may be a "gut scraper" according to the Brownlow

idiom, but if it be true that Pettibone is a kinsman of old John Brown, then he's akin to a hemp-scraper.

"And we'll drap him in the happy land of Canaan."

What in the thunder are you after.

You little man from Carter.

Don't you know I'm the tall Michigander?

I run the revenue int. rail.

And gives East Tennesseans, infernal.

The very devil, only I sometimes think a

Seat in Congress will be equal to trailing

Mountain boomers in Carter and if

Anything still more grander.

Rev. Dr. McCampbell, of the Pres-

byterian church, and Rev. Mr. Hall,

of the Baptist church, died of yellow

fever, at Grenada, Miss., last Sunday

morning. They staid with their flock

all the time, and have gone to their

reward.—Exchange.

Rev. Dr. McCampbell was in

1866 a resident of Bristol, and

will be remembered by many of

our people.

SHERMAN IN 1868.

Mr. Secretary Sherman has

"swunk wonderful" as a Green-

backer. In 1868 he wrote this:

DEAR SIR—I was pleased to receive

your letter. My personal interests are

the same as yours, but like you, I do

not intend to be influenced by them.

My construction of the law is the re-

sult of careful examination, and I feel

quite sure an impartial court would

confirm it, if the case could be tried

before a court. I send you my views

as fully stated in a speech. Your idea

is that we propose to repudiate or vi-

olate a promise when we offer to re-

deem the "principal" in legal ender-

I think the bond holder violates his

promises when he refuses to take the

same kind of money he paid for the

bonds. If the case is to be tested by

the law, I am right; if it is to be test-

ed by Jay Cooke's advertisement, I

am wrong. I hate repudiation of any

thing like it, but we ought not to be

deterred from doing what is right by

fear of undesired epithets. If under

law it stands the holders of the five-

twenties can only be paid in gold,

then we are repudiators if we propose

to pay other wise. If the bondholder

can legally demand only the kind of

money he paid, then he is a repudiat-

or and extortioner to demand money

more valuable than he gave.

Truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

[Communicated.]

A Trip to the Southwest.

PRESSURE AND POLITICS—HOMICIDE

AT PATTONSVILLE—WHAT A NEWS

REPORTER SAW AND HEARD.

Editor of the News:

Some evenings since your correspond-

ent found himself in the saddle with

his horse's head turned toward the

setting sun. It was not pleasant

for him to contemplate his line of

march, for it involved a companionless

ride over many furlongs of mountain-

ous country, and however much he

was inclined to reflect upon the plea-

sure that's in the pathless woods, or

the rapture that's on the lonely shore,

he had yet a greater disposition to be-

lieve that it is not good for man to be

alone. He saw much to confirm him in

this opinion. When some ten miles west

of your town, in a sequestered little

grove, his eyes rested upon a pair of

beings, who, it seemed to him, had

strayed away from a cruel world to

seek a kinder spirit and, perhaps,

"breathe out a tender tale." That Burns

says furnishes, if anything does, a

cordial in this melancholy role. You

know, Mr. Editor, that the world is

chimerical, at the hour of twilight, it

behold the lady, radiant, as she was,

with the smiles and beauty of (may

be) sixteen summers, and so it was.

She seemed to him a creature of love,

and, if certain things were so, I

thought she would have a due appre-

ciation of the lines:

"And when beside me in the dale
He carolled lays of love,
His voice a faint fragrance to the gale
And music to the breeze."

But what of the knight that sat be-

side her? Who knows of the cares,

anxiety and troubles, pangs, agonies

and doubts that might have protruded

their ugly heads in the plain ground of

his fancy and distended thereby the

serenity of his soul. I passed on, re-

flecting on the merits of the ancient

maxim—call no man happy till he is

To all such inquiring friends it was unnecessary to descant upon the merits of a man who, with all, with here and there a rare exception, seemed to know that "Jim" was the fastest horse on the track, and by far the best. Some of them likened the old Governor to a candle that flickers a little while after the light has been blown out, and some who had been his friends said the fire had gone from his mind and the vigor from his limbs, and that he was, for them, they would march under different colors. The discussion took place at 12 o'clock, and when it was over the Governor's face looked like the home of despair. He was heard to remark that he had forgotten the most important part of his speech. It would be a sad thing if the Governor should go to Congress and get agitated as he was at Gladwell and forget what the people sent him there for, but we have every reason to believe that such a calamity is not in store for the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia.

Col. Richmond's praises were upon the lips of all as your correspondent travelled down Powell's mountain, through the Wil Cat Valley and into the fertile fields of Lee, and the general impression in those places is that Col. Richmond is the coming man.

We returned by way of Pattonville, where, on the previous Monday, a fight occurred between one Wells and Walling, which resulted in the death of the latter from blows dealt in a vital part by the fists of the former. The dispute arose over a game of quoits and no proof was made that arms were used by either party.

At Estillville we heard that the Governor's forces were diminishing every day, and on this pleasing information we turned our head homeward, and he and he landed in our native hills of Washington.

HARPAGES.

BRISTOL, TENN., AUG. 30, 1878.

The Tennessee Nationals.

The Nationals met in Nashville

on the 29th of August and nomi-

nated Judge East, a moderate

Republican, for Governor, hoping,

by the aid of the Republicans to

beat the Democratic nominee,

Judge Marks, who is a one-legged

Confederate soldier. They adopt-

ed the following platform:

We, the delegates of the National

Greenback Labor party of the State

of Tennessee, assembled in convention

this 29th day of August, 1878, do pro-

claim the following to be our platform

of principle:

Whereas, throughout our entire

country the value of real estate is de-

pressed, industry paralyzed, trade

depressed, business incomes and wa-

ges reduced, and the people are suf-

fering from the effects of the de-

pression of the money market, and

Whereas, the state of things has

been brought about by legislation

in the interest of, and dictated by

money lenders, bankers and bond-

holders;

Whereas, while we recognize the fact

that men in Congress connected with

both the old political parties have

stood up manfully for the rights of

the people and met the threats of the

country, and the power and the ad-

ministration of the law as well as the

substantial press, yet neither the Re-

publican nor the Democratic parties in

their national politics proposed reme-

diaries for the existing evils; be it there-

fore,

Resolved, that we demand the abo-

lition of National banks, and the is-

suing by the Government of legal

tender paper money, made receivable

for all dues, public and private inclu-

sive of the power and the ad-

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14. We deprecate and denounce all violent measures, and appeal only to the good sense, love of justice and patriotism of the people, invoking them to redress their wrongs only through the ballot-box.

15. We demand a reduction of offices, of official salaries, of taxation, and economy in all governmental ex-

16. We recognize our State debt and favor its payment or adjustment and economy in all governmental ex-

17. In the present distress of the people of Tennessee we favor low taxes and also favor a stay of the sale of property on executions, until substantial relief is secured to the productive industries of the State.

Whereas, the antagonism of the Republican and Democratic parties, growing first out of slavery involved the country in a civil war; and

Whereas, their continued antagonism came near, only a short time since, of involving us again in war;

Whereas, it still exists, keeping alive the passions, prejudices and hatred of the past, keeping alive the sectional idea of North and South to the great danger of permanent peace and union, to the great neglect of the present distress and suffering of the people, and

unmindful of their party pride and ambition, of the prosperous and glorious future that awaits a harmonious North and South, East and West; therefore,

Resolved, that we sever our connection with said old parties and pledge ourselves to the building up of a truly national party, in pursuance of the principles indicated in the foregoing platform; and, therefore, we cordially invite all citizens, without regard to race or color or previous party affiliations, to unite with us upon the declaration of principle herein contained by the National Greenback Labor Party.

What We Demand.

"We stand with HENDRICKS and THURMAN and VOORHIES and PENDLETON squarely on the Democratic platform. That platform, on unim-

18. We congratulate the country that the downward course to bankruptcy and ruin involved in the Republican policy has been partially averted by the Democratic measures passed at the late session of Congress, restoring the debt-paying power to silver dollars, made a law in spite of the Presidential veto, and stopping the further destruction of greenbacks; we demand as further acts of justice, as well as measures of relief, the absolute repeal of the resumption act and the libera-

19. The removal of restriction to the coinage of silver and the establishment of silver as a money metal the same as gold—the same as it was before its fraudulent demonetization; the gradual substitution of United States legal-tender paper for national bank notes, and its permanent establishment as the sole paper of the country, made receivable for all dues to the government, and of equal tender with coin, the amount of such issues to be so regulated by legislation or organic law as to give the people an assurance of the stability in volume of currency and consequent stability of value; no further increase in the bonded debt of the country, and the abolition of the purchase of coin for redemption purposes, but the gradual extinction of the public debt; rigid economy and the reduction of expenditures in all branches of public service, and tariff for revenue only."

This is the Democratic platform. Our Convention should adopt it.

Richmond Sun.

Public Debt Statement for August.

Washington Sept. 2.—The following is the public debt statement for August:

Bonds at 6 per cent.....\$23,253,870

Bonds at 4 per cent.....\$7,700,000

Bonds at 4 per cent.....\$141,850,000

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